

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY : : : MARCH 1

## THE QUEEN'S BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser sends an interesting story of the debate which led to the rejection of Liliuokalani's claim bill. The arguments used by Senator Spooner in his discussion with Senator Mitchell were of a kind which may always be depended on to secure the defeat of any Congressional measure carrying a large appropriation for the relief of a private individual, unsupported by any voting element, whose claim rests upon sentiment rather than law. The moment it was seen that the Queen was after balm for wounded pride and not for recompense for private property taken from her by force, that moment her cause was lost. Congress is not an alms-house; it does not devote public money to schemes of private relief, and hence the plea for the Queen as a deserving and unfortunate woman, came to nothing. Doubtless the adverse vote got some extra emphasis from Senators who observed the hungry claim agents and lobbyists hanging about the corridors in the Queen's name.

## THE MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.

If Honolulu people lose interest in the warfare on mosquitoes they will have only themselves to blame for the renewed annoyance of the pest. A few weeks ago the insects were perceptibly scarcer. That was a time when people were looking sharply after possible breeding spots in their own yards. Then the long rains came, interest waned and now the mosquitoes, born in the rainy interval and swarming from stray mudholes and tin cans, are almost as busy as they ever were presenting their little bills.

The Mosquito Committee is taking hold of the situation with vigor and with the renewed aid of the public, may be depended upon to mitigate the nuisance. Hilo reports an approximate victory over the mosquito despite rain conditions favorable to propagation and spread. Honolulu if it chooses to do so can achieve as much. But the task means everlasting vigilance against the standing pool; for one single tub of water left in a back yard has been known to produce 60,000 wigglers, as estimated from the number found in one square inch of an evenly-populated surface.

The Star contrasts its afternoon Associated Press service unfavorably with its Marine special, but does, it seems to us, an injustice to the former. In its extra, which announced a fake as a fact, saying "Japanese Lose Four Warships," it declared that the report had been "partially confirmed." But its Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg, printed on the same day, distinctly said that the news, which had by that time taken a graver character, was "unconfirmed." The Associated Press had to report the news as it came, but it did not state it as a fact or a partial fact and it let the public understand that the story was under suspicion. This paper has all along said that the Associated Press is not unlikely to be deceived, but it knows the Association will not spring fakes intentionally nor relate Chiefo and Shanghai rumors as gospel truths, as the yellow correspondents are doing. This journal would ask no better justification of its criticisms of the "Specials to the Marines" than the Star's republication of them beginning with the one which landed troops at Masampho at the south end of Korea for an immediate battle with the Russians at the north end, and coming down to the last Port Arthur sensation. The public, looking at the long array of woolly-horse telegrams would have no doubt as to the Marine Exchange's propensity for sensational humbug. Indeed, it has no doubt now.

The Army Commission which reported once against the use of Punchbowl as the site for a fort would probably do so again if given the chance. It did not relish the idea of inviting the destruction of the city which the Government is asked to defend nor of placing a fort where a city would burn around it, making the fort for the time being untenable. There were two or three officers who had proposed the fortification of Punchbowl but the members of the Army Commission were unanimous in deriding the idea. As for Honolulu it seeks for its defense rather than its annihilation and will be justified, if the War Department has any queer notions about Punchbowl, in appealing to Congress and the President for protection. Competent military engineers have pointed out that Honolulu can be defended, from attack by sea, by batteries at Barber's Point, Diamond Head and the bay near Paul Isenberg's and upon that proposition Honolulu is content to rest. It strenuously objects to having its sea forts get in behind it. Their place is in front.

Eddy Jones—Not Guilty.

Joseph Finn—Not Guilty.

A fine opening in Hawaii for any other gentleman who is quick on the trigger.

Success to crime.

## PACIFIC COMMERCE.

The value of the commerce of the countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities in the Orient aggregates about 600 million dollars per annum, and the value of the commerce of the United States with those countries aggregates over 100 million dollars per annum. While the prospect of the war resulted in the placing in the United States of orders from Japan for flour and from Russia for meats, the general trend of exportation to the four countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities has been downward during the period in which this subject has been actively discussed. To Japan the exports from the United States during the month of December, 1903, were \$2,263,245 in value, against \$2,811,589 in December of the preceding year, and for the entire calendar year 1903 were about one million dollars less than in the preceding year. To Asiatic Russia the exports from the United States were \$716,274 in 1903, against \$938,711 in 1902, and \$1,043,329 in 1901. To China our exports during 1903 were materially below those of the preceding year, being for the month of December \$41,373, against \$1,857,733 in December, 1902, and for the entire year \$14,970,128, against \$22,698,282 in 1902. This reduction occurs chiefly in cotton cloths, of which our total exportation to China in December, 1903, was but 3,665,364 yards, against 20,582,544 yards in December of the preceding year, the value being \$230,545 in December, 1903, against \$1,074,463 in December, 1902. For the entire year the value of the cotton cloth exported from the United States to China was \$3,891,964, against \$16,048,455 in the calendar year 1902. This reduction in exports to China is not peculiar to the United States, as the official reports of the Chinese Government show a general reduction in its imports during the past year, up to the latest period covered by the reports.

To Russian China our exports show an increase, being in 1903 \$46,310, against \$421,163 in 1902. To Korea the exports of the year also show a slight increase, being valued at \$370,566 in 1903, against \$257,130 in 1902. To Hong-kong, which is sufficiently far removed from the scene of existing disturbances to be least affected, apparently, by such conditions, the exports from the United States show an increase, being in December, 1903, \$1,704,456, against \$1,417,736 in December of the preceding year, and for the entire year \$9,792,193, against \$8,751,779 in 1902.

As to the trade of the United States with Manchuria, it is not separately shown in the general statements of the commerce with China. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, however, has recently compiled some figures which show that the imports of Newchwang, the principal port through which Manchurian commerce now passes, amounted in 1902 to about 18 million haikwan taels, against 17 millions in 1901 and 8 millions in 1900. The value of the haikwan tael in 1902 was 63 cents, so that the value of the imports of Manchuria, stated in dollars, would be, in 1902, about \$11,000,000. The official report of the Chinese Government does not specify all classes of merchandise received into Newchwang from the United States, but does specify the four principal articles—American jeans, drills, sheetings, and kerosenes. The total number of these four articles of American production reported as brought into Newchwang in 1902, either coming direct from the United States or from other ports of China, was 6,118,920 haikwan taels, which at the official valuation of the haikwan tael in 1902 would make the total value in United States currency \$3,854,920.

The table which follows shows the value of American jeans, drills, sheetings, and kerosene imported into Newchwang direct from foreign countries and from other ports of China from 1896 to 1902:

Haikwan tael.

1896 ..... 2,219,876

1897 ..... 3,426,238

1898 ..... 3,665,257

1899 ..... 6,359,154

1900 ..... 2,213,588

1901 ..... 6,195,146

1902 ..... 6,118,883

From the above table it will be seen that the value of these four American articles imported into Newchwang has remained stationary during the past two years, after having recovered from the great reduction noted in the figures of 1900. Stated in the order of their relative magnitude in the imports into Newchwang during 1902, American sheetings occupy first place, their total value being 4,360,608 haikwan taels; American drills hold second place, 1,882,020 haikwan taels, followed by American jeans, 257,670 haikwan taels; four, 125,589 haikwan taels; and American kerosene, 118,583 haikwan taels.

The torpedo boats which escorted the stoneboats to the places where they were sunk in front of Port Arthur went to protect them. If the torpedo boats or destroyers used their rapid-fire guns to sweep low-lying batteries which were firing on the stoneboats they did what was done on a somewhat similar occasion in 1894. The Russian batteries named in the dispatch may have been those on the stranded battleship Retvizan in the outer harbor of Port Arthur or they may have been on the beach. In either case an attack on them by well-armed torpedo destroyers, however unusual, would not have been without Japanese precedent.

The Honolulu road department, under its new head, has cut down expenses about one-half while employing as many men as before and buying two additional wagons. This is the kind of economy in public matters which the people have long been looking for. It commends Supt. Holloway and Supervisor Sam Johnson to the taxpayers and to their party.

The stratagosome of the Bulletin assumes that Rear Admiral Chadwick knows more about the character of the Chen Yuen than the Japanese do themselves. The latter rate the old vessel as a second-class coast defender, not as a battleship. They will be surprised to hear from Chadwick, the local stratagosome and the Bulletin war-calf, that they are mistaken.

## TIME TO SEEK SETTLERS.

There is a hint for Hawaii in the following paragraph from a leading editorial in the Savannah Morning News:

And now comes the information that 12,000 German farmers are to be added to the population of Rapides Parish. The statement is on the authority of an agent of the immigration bureau of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, through which bureau arrangements for the German colony were perfected. The German families to be moved into Rapides Parish will be gathered principally from the cities of St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the Middle West. The Germans will engage in diversified agricultural pursuits, and beyond the shadow of a doubt will make industrious, law-abiding and prosperous citizens, of whom the state may well be proud.

There is no doubt whatever that if Hawaii would set apart ten thousand acres in this and other islands of the group and open an agency like the one which is working in the interests of Louisiana, it could add hundreds of white families to the producing classes here. The soil and climate of these Islands lack nothing of the elements that confer benefit upon the agriculture of Louisiana and have many good qualities which the Gulf State cannot claim. Letters received by the Promotion Committee indicate that farmers want to come. There are large areas, all told, of susceptible land in the group, some of them owned by the Government and not under lease and some of them owned by private estates. They are capable of supporting 100,000 people at a minimum estimate. Is there any sound reason why these opportunities should not be taken advantage of?

Hawaii is trying to get tourists with most indifferent success and prospects. Would it not be wise, with the co-operation of public and private land-holders, to use the money remaining to advertise for permanent settlers who want to come instead of transient guests who don't?

## THERE SHE BLOWS

From the Bulletin we get the following version of a skeleton dispatch which was received yesterday:

SUEZ, Isthmus of Suez, Feb. 29.—The Russian cruiser Aurora, with five torpedo-boats are entering the Suez Canal en route to the Orient.

This is what the Star made of the dispatch:

SUEZ, February 29.—The Russian cruiser Aurora and five torpedo-boats are entering the Suez Canal. This squadron is to join the remainder of the Russian fleet at Jibuti. This movement of the Aurora and the torpedo-boats is now thought to mean that the combined Russian fleets will start for the Far East. The destination of the Russian vessels after leaving Jibuti is being kept a secret.

Now briefly: If the Russian cruiser Aurora and five torpedo-boats entered the canal at Suez, which is the canal port towards the Red Sea, they must have been going away from Jibuti and not towards it. In other words they must have been going home.

Furthermore, the Aurora, which a contemporary says is to join the squadron at Jibuti, has been part of it all the time. As witness this telegram in the Examiner of Feb. 17:

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Admiral Wierens has been instructed to hold the Russian squadron consisting of the battleship Oslavia, the cruisers Aurora and Dimitri Donskoi and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers at Jibuti, French Somaliland, until further orders.

The question is, did the original dispatch received yesterday say anything at all about the Russian squadron going to the Orient or to Jibuti or was that a little touch of romance put in to make the news more stimulating?

The opposition to the partition of the old historic palace site for armory purposes seems general. There is none too much foreground and background now for the noble edifice which has so long been the seat of government; and if the Territory starts in to cumber the little park with other public buildings the capital will eventually be as badly off for broad approaches as the San Francisco City Hall has been since an iconoclastic Board of Supervisors sold off the Market street lots. If an armory is built on one corner somebody may want to put a city hall or a postoffice on another some day. It is better to set no precedent for such a piece of vandalism and to preserve, as a public recreation ground for all time, the old gardens of the island kings.

The doubt expressed by this paper as to the truth of the Manchurian dispatch about the Japanese landing near Vladivostok, is justified by the latest news. Landing a large army on off-shore ice with horses, artillery and stores would be next to impossible in time of peace; but such an enterprise in the presence of an active enemy would need a miracle to make it go. At Vladivostok Japanese operations are confined to the Navy, which proposes to bottle up the Russian fleet, possibly by the same stoneboat methods employed at Port Arthur.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, the newest periodical here, is worthy of the hearty and continued support of everyone who is interested in island farming. The editor of the monthly, Mr. W. M. Giffard, is doing good work, his knowledge of diversified farming and his interest in it being broad and keen. As editor of the Forester and Agriculturist he works for the satisfaction it gives him to help the country, having no other recompense. His periodical has the backing of the Board of Agriculture, the use of its exchanges and authorities and is entirely up-to-date in its news and comment.

Rice thieves are now about. Rice is rice since the Oriental war began and it is one of the commodities that stands high in the list of things that store-breakers prefer.

The little two mile guns on Punchbowl used to jar the town. What wouldn't twelve mile guns do?

## WAR BY SCHEDULE.

The afternoon papers, taking the same Associated Press service, published yesterday a dispatch in which it was said that the Japanese fleet had been ordered to attack and capture Port Arthur on March 1. In one paper the dispatch was headed "Liao Took," which is not a city or telegraph station but a peninsula and one which, being in the enemy's hands, could hardly claim intimate knowledge of the orders given the Japanese fleet. The other paper credited the same telegram to "Liao Yang, Shantung," a place which we shall take on faith in all except its opportunity to gain a fore-knowledge of the Japanese naval plans. Shantung province is not a Japanese base nor has a place called Liao Yang been hitherto acknowledged as a distributing point of Japanese secrets.

It is interesting to speculate on what would happen to the Japanese Admiral if, after having been ordered to take a great fortress on March 1, he should find himself unable to do it before March 2, or even March 3. Perhaps he would be cashiered. And it is, moreover, a new development in naval tactics—entirely fresh and entirely to be taken on faith in all except its opportunity to gain a fore-knowledge of the Japanese naval plans. Shantung province is not a Japanese base nor has a place called Liao Yang been hitherto acknowledged as a distributing point of Japanese secrets.

The "Home" rulers are out for a Congressional County Act, which means home rule by proxy. With great good sense the Democratic Central Committee has refused to join in the effort and the Republican Central Committee may be expected to follow suit. Hawaii is capable of managing its own private concerns and should insist upon having its right to do so uncircumscribed by action of Congress. As to the "Home" rulers they had better change their name. The present one is a misnomer.

"Knocking" the volcano has again become the pastime of hotel clerks in this city—not of all of them but of enough to turn many tourists away from one of the seven marvels of the world. Of course the object is to keep the tourist in the hotel and get all the suit he intends to spend. As a remedy he misses an experience which he would tell others about as long as he lived. Sleeping or waking the volcano of Kilauea is the most impressive sight to be found anywhere between the mainland shores of the Pacific Ocean. It is to Hawaii what the glaciers are to Switzerland, the floods to Norway and the Yosemite to the Pacific Coast.

## THE VLADIVOSTOK STORY.

Yinkow, whence the news comes of the landing of Japanese at Vladivostok, is a point on the Manchurian railway in telegraphic touch with the far northern port. It is possible that Alexieff is there and that word came to and through him. At the same time it is best to take such news with reservations until confirmed by the Japanese consulate or by telegrams arriving from several sources at once.

The landing of an army on a coast where the shore line is precipitous, the sea stormy and where harbors and inlets are frozen, is no easy task, especially when stores and siege artillery must be disembarked and an active enemy considered. As a piece of strategy an attack on Vladivostok in sufficient force would be admirable; for it would divide the Russian army now concentrating on the Liao-tung peninsula, compelling some of it to go to the relief of Vladivostok and thus would make it easier for the Japanese to attack Port Arthur. Furthermore the capture of Vladivostok would deprive Russia of a port where, in later weeks, Russian ships of war might operate against Hakodate or at least prey upon Japanese coastwise commerce and where vessels coming from European waters might refit.

Admitting the value of the strategy, the practical difficulties in carrying it out at this time of year, remain. A very large army, capable of besieging the Siberian city and protecting its own rear and its base of supply, would be needed at Vladivostok, and such a force is a difficult thing to move when the weather is good and all ports open. But as things are on the north Siberian coast the task would seem to be insurmountable. If the Japanese prove differently it will go to show to what unheard-of perfection their military and naval systems have been brought.

## VIDA AND SCHMIDT ARE ARRESTED

Basing a complaint on the evidence given by William C. Vida and Louis Schmidt at the Finn trial, wherein they testified that they had been engaged in carrying on gambling games over Kubey's billiard parlors, the police yesterday arrested both men. Vida and Schmidt are charged with assisting in the carrying on of a gambling game. They were released on their own recognizance to appear for trial in the police court this morning at 9 o'clock.

"Woman is naturally of a clinging nature," observed he. "Yes," rejoined his wife, "but she isn't to be compared with a man when it comes to holding on to a five-dollar bill."—New Yorker.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Auditor Fisher has not yet been served with summons in the appropriations test case. W. L. Stanley will be his counsel.

T. A. Proctor, representing Wells, Fargo & Co., is here on business relating to the extension of that concern's express business throughout the Territory.

Young Bros. have entered into a contract to haul live fish from the Molokai fishing banks to Honolulu. Tri-weekly runs will be made with the gasoline launch Brothers.

Consul W. R. Hoare applied to Judge Gear, under treaty provisions, for warrants to apprehend four deserters from the British bark Clan Buchanan. All of the deserters are German subjects. The men have been arrested.

Governor Carter has arranged a conference for this morning with R. H. Trent of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. at which will be discussed the question of the wireless subsidy. The January warrant has not been paid and awaits the results of a showing by the wireless company of its intention to keep the system open.

Pollard's Lilliputians will sail from Vancouver for Australia, via Honolulu, on March 4. The Japan tour has been abandoned.

J. P. Cooke arrived yesterday from Maui to remain here until Tuesday to attend plantation meetings. Mr. Cooke is looking well. He intends residing on Maui for the remainder of the year.

Maui Home Rulers are trending toward amalgamation with the Democrats on their island, with intent to lead the party throughout the Territory into the same action.

Messrs. Robertson and Stewart, attorneys for Charles E. Wilson in his protest against removal from the office of road supervisor, were closeted with Governor Carter late yesterday afternoon.

An investigation by Sheriff Coney and Deputy Sheriff Rice into the recent giant powder explosion at Waimae, Kauai, led to the conclusion that the powder had been stored for unlawful fishing purposes and ignited through carelessness.

At the meeting of the Oahu Sugar Co. yesterday there was a contest over the election of one officer—the auditor. L. C. Ables was nominated and received the vote of over 7,000 shares while A. Hanneberg was elected with something less than 20,000 shares.

The Austrian battery of field pieces, bought in King Kalakaua's time, are ordered sent to the arsenal at Benicia, Cal. For some time past the guns have been out under a banyan tree in the Capitol grounds. One of the N. G. H. companies was originally organized as an artillery company with these guns to drill with, but they are now regarded as obsolete ordnance. When the guns came here they were regarded as a gift to Kalakaua from the Emperor of Austria, but a bill followed them which, after some warm discussion, was voted by the Legislature to be paid.

## WANTED TO VISIT THE VOLCANO

"We have been through Mexico and California within the past six months, but Hawaii is the place for me," said T. C. Treadwell of Washington, D. C., at the Hawaiian yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell have been in the islands for six weeks and expect to return home on the Ventura next week.

"I was very much disappointed with California," he continued, "but then the islands here more than made up for our disappointment. We wanted to go to the volcano last week, but I was told that there was no fire and that the accommodations were poor, so we gave it up. I would have liked to see the volcano but we were told that there was nothing to see and so our trip was abandoned. We are certainly very much pleased with the islands and I should like to come back next year."

"I believe a good many people would visit the islands every year if the steamship accommodations were better. I know there are thousands of people who would like to spend the winter here and they could be induced to come."

## WANTS TO SEE KONA GO AHEAD

"I would like to see Kona rehabilitated," said W. W. Bierce of Chicago, Ill., at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday. "Kona looks like a good country and the plantation should be made to go." Mr. Bierce is the head of the company which furnished the rails and other material for the Kona plantation and he has been looking into the matter. Mr. Bierce has been here during the worst of the recent storms but says he is much pleased with the country and climate nevertheless.

## KONA SUIT IS DISMISSED

The second suit brought by the Kapoli Estate vs. C. J. Hutchins, Waterhouse Trust Co. and E. E. Conant has been dismissed by Judge Edings at Kailua because of a flaw in the complaint. The suit was brought to obtain possession of the Kona Sugar Co. lands and particularly the mill-site.

Admiral Dot, the midget, has just been sworn in as deputy sheriff at White Plains, N. Y. He is only forty-eight inches tall and is the smallest deputy in the United States.

## Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's. "I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." Mas. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I. Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 29, 1904.

Honolulu, February 25, 1904.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co. ....	\$1,000,000	100	....	320
SUGAR.				
Ewa.....	5,000,000	20	18 1/2	20
Haw. Agricultural.....	1,200,000	100	105	110
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.....	2,312,750	100	.....	47 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	2,000,000	20	.....	11
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	.....	102
Ironworks.....	2,000,000	25	.....	14
Kahuku.....	500,000	20	.....	20
Kilauea.....	500,000	100	.....	20
Kilauea Plant. Co. Ltd.....	2,500,000	100	.....	40
Kilauea.....	100,000	100	.....	20
Koloa.....	500,000	100	.....	20
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.....	3,500,000	50	.....	7
Oahu Sugar Co.....	3,000,000	100	80	80
Omanu.....	1,000,000	20	23	23
Ookala.....	500,000	20	.....	20
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.....	5,000,000	50	75	75
Olowalu.....	150,000	100	.....	10
Panahu Sug. Plan. Co.....	5,000,000	50	.....	100
Pacific.....	300,000	100	.....	100
Palm.....	750,000	100	.....	100
Pepeecko.....	750,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer.....	2,750,000	100	.....	81
Waialua Agri. Co.....	4,500,000	100	87 1/2	87 1/2
Waikuku.....	750,000	100	.....	100
Waimanalo.....	250,000	100	.....	100
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.....	500,000	100	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.....	600,000	100	125	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.....	500,000	100	75	100
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.....	1,000,000	100	.....	82 1/2
H. R. & L. Co., Ltd.....	150,000	10	.....	10
O. R. & L. Co.....	4,000,000	100	.....	81
Hilo K. R. Co.....	1,400,000	20	.....	.....
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.....	.....	.....	98 1/2	.....
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu Plant., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Oahu Plant., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	100 1/2	.....
Oahu Plant., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.....	.....	.....	.....	100